

COTTAM & CO.,
OUTWEVERS.

Ex. S.S. JAPAN.
WHITE SHIRTS,
DRESS SHIRTS,
WASHING SCARVES,
&c., &c., &c.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS COM-
PANY, LTD. LONDON.
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.
General Agents.

NEW SERIES No. 683. 廿三月七日三十二號光

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897.

五時半

號七十二月八英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROP. TOS. \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Sr. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. J. J. BELL-INTVING, Deputy Chairman.

C. BERNARD, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

G. D. BISHOP, Esq. R. L. Richardson, Esq.

G. H. DODWELL, Esq. R. Stewart, Esq.

R. M. GRAY, Esq. N. A. Sims, Esq.

David Gobey, Esq. Gerald Slade, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3.5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1897.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1897.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS \$500,000

RESERVE FUND \$175,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.

" " " 6 " " 3.5 "

" " " 3 " " 3 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1897.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. Char Kit Shan, Esq.

H. Stoltzfus, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

J. T. Lauts, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager,
GEO. MUNRO.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

On Current Account, Daily Balances 2 per cent. per annum.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1897.

Intimations.

FUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED PRIVATE MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above

Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 9, Praya Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY,

the 30th August, 1897, at 12 o'clock NOON.

JAMES E. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. per Share

and BONUS of 4 per cent. per Share

for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1897,

DECLARED at Monday's Ordinary Half-Yearly

Meeting, will be PAYABLE at the Premises of

the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-

tion, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th August,

and SHAREHOLDERS are required to apply

for DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the Company's

Office No. 14, Praya Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. J. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1897.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are

requested to send in a STATEMENT of

BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the Half

Year ended 30th June, 1897, or, before the

15th September, on which date the ACCOUNTS

will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. J. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In Accordance with the Provision of No. 158

of the Articles of Association, the GENERAL

AGENTS have this Day DECLARED an

INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT.

for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1897.

Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE DAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1897.

THE DIVIDEND BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1897,

and the Shareholders will be required to

send in their dividend applications

not later than the 1st NOVEMBER, 1897.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. J. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897.

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By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. J. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In Accordance with the Provision of No. 158

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. H. U. JEFFRIES will SIGN my Name.

GEO. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1897.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail

Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and

GENOA.

ALSO

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to

CALLAO.

Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGHDAD.

ALSO

BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE,

ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"LETIMBRO."

Captain Belito, will be despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in

VICTORIA DOCK.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and

Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1897.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES & SPIRITS.

WE beg to call attention to our PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS as below:—

As these are all selected and bought first hand by our London House we save any intermediate profits and are thereby enabled to supply the best qualities at Moderate Prices.

PORT. (For Invalids and General Use).
Per doz. Case. Per Bot.

B VINTAGE, superior quality, Red Capsule..... \$16.40 \$1.20

C FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule..... 16.20 1.35

D VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)..... 20.40 1.70

SHERRY. Per doz. Case. Per Bot.

B SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule..... \$10.20 \$0.90

C MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule..... 12.00 1.00

CC SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Capsule..... 12.00 1.00

D VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule..... 14.40 1.20

E EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)..... 20.40 1.70

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner Wines or for Invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of every superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET. Per doz. Case. Per Bot.

B ST. ESTEPHE, Red Capsule..... \$6.95 \$7.55 \$0.60 0.35

C ST. JULIEN, Red Capsule..... 9.00 9.60 0.75 0.40

D LA ROSE, Red Capsule..... 12.95 13.95 1.10 0.65

SAI. ST. FOY..... 7.10 7.92 0.60 0.35

CUSAC..... 9.60 10.44 0.80 0.45

CHATEAU D'ANGLADE..... 13.20 14.40 1.10 0.60

CHATEAU HAUT BRION, LARIVIER..... 18.60 19.20 1.60 0.80

CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAILHACQ..... 21.00 22.20 1.80 0.90

Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap Wines.

BRANDY. Per Case. Per Bot.

A HENNESSY'S OLD PALE, Red Capsule..... \$18.00 \$1.50

B SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Cap. 21.00 1.75

C VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC..... 24.00 3.00

V.O. D HENNESSY'S FINEST VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, 1873 VIntage, Red Capsule..... 36.00 3.00

V.V.O. E FINEST VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, 1862 Vintage..... 48.00 4.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY. Per Case. 1 Bot.

SCOTCH—A THORNE'S BLEND, White Capsule..... \$10.80 \$0.90

B WAT. O. S. GLENORCHY MELLORED BLEND, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark 10.80 0.90

C WATSON'S A. ELOUR-GLENLIVET, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark..... 12.00 1.00

D WATSON'S H. K. D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES, Violet Capsule..... 14.40 1.20

E WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, Gold Capsule..... 15.00 1.25

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S FINEST TEA OLD SCOTCH WHISKY 14.40 1.20

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customer not to be deceived by the lowness of price from trying them all. For a soda whisky, Thorne's Blend and Watson's Glenorchy are equal to any. Absolut Glenlivet is a very old Peat Whisky (smoky) that could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are too well known to need comment.

Per Case. 1 Bot.

IRISH—A JOHN JAMESON'S OLD, Green Capsule..... \$12.00 \$1.00

B JOHN JAMESON'S FINE OLD, Green Capsule..... 15.00 1.25

C JOHN JAMESON'S VERY FINE OLD, Green Capsule..... 18.00 \$1.50

All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in wood for over 20 years, there being 1/2 gill sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

Per Case. 1 Bot. Per Bot.

AMERICAN—GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, FINE OLD, Red Capsule, with our Name and Trade Mark..... \$15.00 \$1.25

GIN—A FINE OLD TOM, White Capsule..... \$7.20 \$0.60

B FINE UNWATERED, White Capsule..... 7.20 0.60

RUM—FINE OLD JAMAICA, Violet Capsule..... \$15.00 \$1.25

GOOD LEWARD ISLAND..... 6.00 0.50

GOOD LEWARD ISLAND..... \$1.50 per Gal.

LIQUEURS—BENEDICTINE, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, CURAÇAO, MARACUCHINO, HERRING'S CREAM, CREAM DE CACAO, CORDIAL, PEPPERMINT, Dr. SICKERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

AND AERATED WATERS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1897.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Afzidis have captured and burned for All Musjid.

THE TRANSVAAL.

President Kruger, speaking in the Volksraad,

declared that the British superiority had ceased to exist, but that the Transvaal was desirous of

upholding the London Convention in its entirety,

preserving friendly relations with Great Britain

and the whole world.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Germany has declined to join in approaching the

Athens Government regarding the indemnity

until the preliminaries of peace are signed.

France and Russia are disposed to adopt Lord

Salsbury's plan, whilst Austria sides with

Germany.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

Mr. E. A. Ram, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, to-day received a cablegram from Mr. Jones, hon. secretary of the Singapore Club, to the following effect:—“Accept invitation; please wire exact date.” Mr. Ram informs us that the dates fixed are from 8th to 13th November inclusive.

THE BANKS AND THE CHINESE.

Just as we were going to press a copy of our Shanghai sporting contemporary came to hand dated 22nd August. It states that a number of

Chinese operators had made large contracts with some foreign banks to sell them, in Shanghai, gold bars.

When called on to fulfil their contracts they failed to do so. The Banks

prosecuted the natives, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank alone claiming Tls. 277,000 for non-delivery.

The case stands adjourned. The same

paper says “It is also reported that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who had a consider-

able claim on similar grounds, have accepted a sum equivalent to Tls. 20 a bar as settlement, their compradore having taken over liability.”

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE dollar has again dropped to 18. 9d.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL due to-morrow morning.

MR. CHINDA, who has been appointed Japanese

Minister Resident in Brazil, left London for Rio de Janeiro on the 12th instant.

MANY of the local bakers and general

keepers have gone in for an all-round “rise”

in consequence of the rapid and alarming fall in

the value of the \$.

BRANDY.

Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course for the

Hongkong Race Club, courteously informs us

that no less than 36 gillins have been subscribed

for the forthcoming race meeting in Feb., '98.

WHISKY.

Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course for the

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Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course for the

Hongkong Race Club, courteously informs us

HONGKONG WATER RATS.

ACTIVITY OF THE WATER POLICE.

"There be land rats and water rats; water thieves and land thieves," wrote Shakespeare some three centuries ago, and his words apply with marked appropriateness to Hongkong to-day, where pilfering from ships would appear to be a very lucrative and lucrative operation with a portion of the floating Chinese population. This after time Inspector Hanson and his men have made searches of suspected junks, and sampanns and invariably they have succeeded in bringing to light ships' gear and merchandise, for the possession of which no proper account could be given. In most cases no owners appeared and the officers had to be content with merely securing convictions for "unlawful possession." To-day Inspector Hanson had charge of another case. One of his men, F. C. Burchell, 83, boarded a second class sampan in mid-bay at 4 a.m. to-day and secured such a "shaking bag" as would delight the heart of the most avaricious of Liverpool or New York junk dealers. In fact part of the court yard at the Magistracy looked like a regular ship chandler's store. There were three coils of new Europe rope, a coil of thick rope that had been used, a bundle of new sennet chafing gear, a length of new light line, a bolt of stout new canvas and a roll of worn canvas. Near by was a new bank of spun yarn and a ship's stayaway lamp. In addition there was a long clothes-bag, containing most miscellaneous collection of articles, including several Jack planes and draw-knives, locks and keys, a cruet bottle, silver mounted Malacca cane, piece of hatchick, pair of binoculars, a quantity of copper and brass nails, and two tins of milk. All the articles except the canvas were stowed on board the sampan and it was only on a shaking noisome a rope hanging overboard that the bag, in which was the sail cloth, was discovered towing in the water.

LEUNG MAN, the master of the sampan, was brought up to-day and formally charged with "unlawful possession" and the case was remanded till 10 a.m. to-morrow, \$50 bail being allowed.

SALARIES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

A quantity of correspondence was laid upon the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday in reply to the following question asked by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead at the previous meeting: "With reference to the report of the Retrenchment Commission, will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the despatch and instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation thereto, and in connection with applications in respect of salaries similar to those recently referred by His Excellency the Governor to a Committee?"

The first despatch was from the Secretary of State to the Governor, dated 11th June, 1894, in which he expressed the view that, in the larger Crown Colonies periodical inquiries should be held into the public expenditure—such inquiries to be conducted by a Committee composed mainly, if not wholly, of unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Accompanying the letter was an extract from a despatch from the Marquis of Ripon to Sir A. E. Haydock, dated June 8th, 1894, wherein it is stated that "there is much to be said for inviting the Legislative Council at intervals, say of seven years, to inquire through a Committee into the public expenditure, and to submit for the consideration of the Governor and the Secretary such recommendations, in the direction of retrenchment, as they may think desirable."

Then follows a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor regarding the report of the Retrenchment Committee, dated March 14th, 1895. In the despatch his Lordship stated that he was in favour of the proposal to abolish the Chief Clerkship in the Post Office in preference to abolishing the Assistant Postmaster-Generalship. He would be ready to consider any specific suggestion for concentrating all the Government Offices under one roof, but thought it would involve great expense. The Committee's proposal, "that no further increase either in salaries or in offices be made in future until a full and independent inquiry has been made and the necessity for the same established beyond doubt," His Lordship thought was too broadly stated to be carried out in its entirety and he again recommended periodical inquiries by committees of unofficial members.

His Excellency the Governor wrote to the Secretary of State on July 12th, 1895, regarding certain officers' salaries, in the Public Works Department and said, "Though I am inclined to concur in the view of the Director of Public Works that the Assistant Engineers are inadequately paid, I regret that I am unable to recommend the increases proposed, as I do not consider the circumstances of the colony are such as to justify increase in salaries at the present time." The letter covered a statement on the subject from the Hon. F. A. Cooper, then Director of Public Works, in which he urged the increase of the salaries of the engineers and went into details on the matter of their duties. Messrs Chatham Tooker, Crook, Drury, Gibbs, Hasland and Xavier and also Messrs King (Collector of Squatters' Fees) and Tso Tsan Tai, Chan Kam To, and Cheong Yau (Chinese Clerks) were all recommended for favourable consideration by the Governor.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain (Secretary of State) replied to His Excellency on Sept. 3rd, 1895, stating that, while he concurred in the views on this matter which were expressed in H.E.'s despatch, he requested his inability to comply with Mr. Cooper's recommendation.

On July 21st, 1895, the Under-Secretary of State forwarded to His Excellency a copy of an application for increase of salary made by Mr. Chatham, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department and asked His Excellency's views on the question. Mr. Chatham in his application stated that he had been in service for six years in his position and received \$600 per month during the whole of that period. His mention of the works he had been engaged upon and that acting appointments were not open to him as they were to other officers in other departments and his opportunities of promotion were limited. He also quoted Sir George O'Brien's statement as to his ability, &c.

The Governor's despatch in reply, dated October 21st, 1895, stated "I am of opinion of Formosa deserves an addition to his salary of, say, \$100 a year. I must add, however, that Mr. Tooker of the same department has claims equal to those of Mr. Chatham to an increase of pay, and I hope that you will accordingly sanction an increment of \$60 a month to the salary of both these officers."

On November 25th, 1895, the Secretary of State wrote approving of the increases being made at the rate of \$600 per annum in each case, dating from 1st January, 1897.

Regarding applications for increases of salary from the Government Marine Surveyor and the Assistant Marine Surveyor, the Secretary of State wrote to His Excellency of Oct. 10th, 1895, asking his views on the subject. Writing again to His Excellency on January 25th, 1897, Mr. Chamberlain said: "With regard to the question of allowing fees for extra work,

MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL.

I would refer you to the letter from the Board of Trade of the 7th June, 1882, a copy of which was forwarded to the Governor of Hongkong by Lord Kimberley in his despatch No. 137 of the 27th June, 1882, and I would add that the general policy of the Government Service is opposed to payment being made partly by fees and partly by salary. But, though I am unable to assent to your present proposal, I shall not refuse to entertain the question of an increase of salary granted to the two officers in question when they have had somewhat longer service should their work continue to increase and should their services continue to give satisfaction."

FORMOSAN AFFAIRS.

THE TENURE OF LAND BY FOREIGNERS.

The question of the right of foreigners to hold land in Formosa is again being raised in the Japanese papers. These state that during the Japanese occupation of Formosa bought landed property in and about Taipeh, a suburb of Taipeh, and also that at the time the island was ceded to Japan many of the Formosans lost their property in the names of foreigners, believing that by so doing they would avoid trouble with the new authorities. But, say our vernacular contemporaries, as Japanese law distinctly prohibits foreigners from holding landed property in the Japanese Empire, the officials of the Governor-General's department communicated with the foreigners possessing land with the object of making some arrangement to bring their holdings into conformity with the law. On the application of foreigners, two years' grace was given them to make to the law, and so far as possible to fulfil the "piping times of peace." They inherited part of the jurisdiction of the ancient "Court Militia," or Courts of Chivalry, which provided for the trial of cases outside the scope of the ordinary civil law—*secundum legem armorum*. By the 132d section of the Articles of War it is provided that courts-martial shall have jurisdiction over crimes committed against the ordinary civil law. In such places where there is no competent civil judiciary, in such cases the court-martial applies the ordinary civil law of England; but this jurisdiction is nullified where a competent civil court exists, though such court may not administer English law. This is an application of that principle among civilised states by which each recognises the sufficiency and inviolability of the institutions of the others. Non-military offences may also be tried by court-martial if committed while on service at Gibraltar, or in India if without 120 miles of any of the three Presidencies.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE.

It is an interesting feature in the history of courts-martial that the King, whose disregard of all covenants between himself and his subjects cost him his throne and eventually his life, should have been the first to codify rules for the better government of his army. The modern system of court-martial was adopted by an ordinance under the hand and seal of Charles the First, and received statutory recognition in the Mutiny Act passed in the reign of William and Mary. Since this Act many ordinances have been passed relating to the powers and constitution of courts-martial, culminating in the Army Act of 1881. The trial of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, in those cases where they fall under the jurisdiction of military law, is provided for by "The Regulation of the Forces Act, 1877," and "The Volunteers Act, 1863." Though the jurisdiction of courts-martial is not confined to purely military offences, yet in all offences other than these its jurisdiction over soldiers is subordinate to that of the civil courts. The Mutiny Act provides that soldiers charged with the commission of crimes against the peace shall be delivered up to the magistrate for trial, according to the ordinary civil law of the land. If the nature of their offence does not demand expulsion from the service, at the termination of their punishment they are reinstated in the regiment, though suffering the loss of such promotion as their former good conduct may have procured them. In military parlance, they are reduced to the ranks. Officers tried in the ordinary civil courts of justice may thereafter be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, cashiered.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

To the average civilian mind, remarks the *Naval and Military Magazine*, a court-martial conveys little more than a picture of spies, hasty-formed tribunals, in which a drum does duty for the presidential table, followed a few minutes thereafter by the rattle of musketry—a race that justice has been done upon some unfortunate being found trespassing within the lines of those who, for the time, are his country's enemies. Among the many concessions modern warfare has made to the cause of humanity, recognition of the bravery, and, when springing from patriotism, of the heroism of the spy cannot be numbered. He still remains an exception to the adage that all is fair in war. History contains many examples of the regretful results arising from this rigorous conception of a spy, as one outside the pale of the humanizing and merciful instincts of mankind. Courts-martial, however, though the more serious crimes over which they have jurisdiction are only possible in face of an enemy, have yet many important legal functions to fulfil in "piping times of peace." They inherited part of the jurisdiction of the ancient "Court Militia," or Courts of Chivalry, which provided for the trial of cases outside the scope of the ordinary civil law—*secundum legem armorum*. By the 132d section of the Articles of War it is provided that courts-martial shall have jurisdiction over crimes committed against the ordinary civil law. In such places where there is no competent civil judiciary, in such cases the court-martial applies the ordinary civil law of England; but this jurisdiction is nullified where a competent civil court exists, though such court may not administer English law. This is an application of that principle among civilised states by which each recognises the sufficiency and inviolability of the institutions of the others. Non-military offences may also be tried by court-martial if committed while on service at Gibraltar, or in India if without 120 miles of any of the three Presidencies.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE.

It is an interesting feature in the history of courts-martial that the King, whose disregard of all covenants between himself and his subjects cost him his throne and eventually his life, should have been the first to codify rules for the better government of his army. The modern system of court-martial was adopted by an ordinance under the hand and seal of Charles the First, and received statutory recognition in the Mutiny Act passed in the reign of William and Mary. Since this Act many ordinances have been passed relating to the powers and constitution of courts-martial, culminating in the Army Act of 1881. The trial of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, in those cases where they fall under the jurisdiction of military law, is provided for by "The Regulation of the Forces Act, 1877," and "The Volunteers Act, 1863." Though the jurisdiction of courts-martial is not confined to purely military offences, yet in all offences other than these its jurisdiction over soldiers is subordinate to that of the civil courts. The Mutiny Act provides that soldiers charged with the commission of crimes against the peace shall be delivered up to the magistrate for trial, according to the ordinary civil law of the land. If the nature of their offence does not demand expulsion from the service, at the termination of their punishment they are reinstated in the regiment, though suffering the loss of such promotion as their former good conduct may have procured them. In military parlance, they are reduced to the ranks. Officers tried in the ordinary civil courts of justice may thereafter be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, cashiered.

THE "DUM-HEAD."

Coming now to the different forms of courts-martial, the premier mention must be given to that known as the "Dum-Head." Though happily now illegal, this form of court-martial was, when in existence, the source of unmanly terror to the unfortunate prisoner tried by its haphazard methods. Patience to hear all evidence that might throw light on the case, calmness in a considerate and an open mind in the dispensing of punishment, were attributes which, in the "Dum-Head" court-martial, were mostly conspicuous by their absence. It was not given to the accused to prepare his defence; no oath was administered, nor any record kept of proceedings too frequently resulting in the taking away of human life. Disobedience with the present is the keynote in all progress. We all have our grievances, and the modern "Tommy Atkins" claims to have more than most. That part of life, however, can space from the workshop of "John Bull's" Universal Safety-Valve" should be a continual thanksgiving to his patron saint that he cannot number among his real or imaginary grievances that monument of the military justice of the good old times—the "Dum-Head" court-martial. Apropos of this uncanny worship of the institutions of those "good old times," the only good element we can see in them is that placid satisfaction that permeates one on realising the fact that one didn't live in them. Of the forms of court-martial now in use, the chief is the General Court-Martial. The offences to the trial of which it usually confines itself are those of a grave and serious nature, involving the penalties of death or penal servitude. Previous to 1868 the numbers of members required for a General Court-Martial was 13. Of the many suggestions offered as the solution of the ominous halo surrounding this number, who knows but the one is that placid satisfaction that permeates one on realising the fact that one didn't live in them. Of the forms of court-martial now in use, the chief is the General Court-Martial. The offences to the trial of which it usually confines itself are those of a grave and serious nature, involving the penalties of death or penal servitude. Previous to 1868 the numbers of members required for a General Court-Martial was 13. Of the many suggestions offered as the solution of the ominous halo surrounding this number, who knows but the one is that placid satisfaction that permeates one on realising the fact that one didn't live in them. Of the forms of court-martial now in use, the chief is the General Court-Martial. The offences to the trial of which it usually confines itself are those of a grave and serious nature, involving the penalties of death or penal servitude. 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Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 28th August, 1897, at 10.00 A.M., at his Auction Rooms, Zetland Street, No. 2, for account of whom it may concern, A LARGE QUANTITY OF FINE AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (mostly Marlborough-made) (removed from the higher level for convenience), comprising:—

Several SILK TAPESTRY and PLUSH DRAWING ROOM SUITES, very large Bevelled Glass OVERMANTELS, LADIES' DRESSING TABLES with large Glasses, WARDROBES with Glasses, MARBLETOP WASHING STANDS, MARBLETOP SIDE-TABLES, ICE CHESTS, EASY CHAIRS, HATSTANDS, CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, CURTAINS, one large AMERICAN WOODEN BEDSTEAD with MATTRESSES, &c., Complete, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c., One large BLACKWOOD CARVED CABINET.

Several very fine STEEL ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS.

Very fine inlaid JAPANESE PLACQUES and LACQUERED SCREENS. BLACKWOOD SIDE-TABLES, BLACKWOOD CARVED MUSIC STAND.

Large JAPANESE CLOISONNÉ and PORCELAIN VASES.

Several JINRICKSHAS and CHAIRS.

One View at the Undersigned's from THURSDAY, the 26th Inst.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery, as Customary.

PAUL BREWITT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1897. [1305]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE,
&c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 28th August, 1897, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, DUDDELL STREET, (For Sundry Accounts),

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in SILK TAPESTRY and PLUSH, FINELY CARVED CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE, such as CURIO STANDS, LADY'S DESK, TABLES, TEAPOTS, &c., &c.

MARBLETOP & OCCASIONAL TABLES, BRUSSELS CARPET, LACE CURTAINS, A fine TEAK SIDEBOARD with Bevelled Glass, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, DINNER WAGGON, DINNER and DESERT SERVICES, ELECTRO PLATE and GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

A few SILVER MOUNTED SHELL STANDS, DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTADES, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass, IRON COOKING STOVE, ICE BOX and PANTRY REQUISITES.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from FRIDAY, the 27th August.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1313]

SILENTING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, MAGILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultations free.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1313]

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"DEUCALION,"

Captain E. B. Kemp, will be despatched TOMORROW, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1233]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-AUSTRALIA LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE
(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SAGAMI MARU,"

Captain E. W. Hawill, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1234]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"NERITE,"

Captain Daniel, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th instant.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1897. [1241]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PROMETHEUS,"

Captain Day, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1242]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE
(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE Company's Steamship

"HIROSHIMA MARU,"

Captain N. Ono, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1243]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR,"

Captain Aspinwall, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 6th September.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1246]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOSA MARU,"

Captain C. Hillcoat, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1897. [1293]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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THE Company's Steamship

"LENNOX,"

to sail about 31st August, 1897.

S.S. "PATHAN" to sail about 10th Sept., '97.

S.S. "BRAEMAR" to sail about 24th Sept., '97.

S.S. "MOGUL" to sail about 9th October, '97.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1897. [1294]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MORVEN,"

will be despatched as above, about 15th Sept., '97.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [1262]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENALD,"

Captain Thomson, is due here towards end of August, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LINDGREN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1897. [1272]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1897. [1295]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

Captain C. H. Kemp, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st Sept., 1897.

For Freight, apply to

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1897. [1273]

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and